THE

North-China Herald.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ of all Notifications proceeding from Her Majesty's Legation and Superintendency of Trade in China.
H. M.'s Legation, Shanghai, 22nd June, 1860.
E. St. JOHN NEALE,
Secretary of Legation.

OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION.—It is hereby notified that until further orders, the *North-China Herald* is to be considered the Official Organ in China, of all Notifications proceeding from Her Britannic Majesty's Legation and Consulates in Japan.
H. B. M.'s Legation, Yedo, 20th July, 1861.
LAURENCE OLIPHANT,
Secretary of Legation.

Vol. XII., No. 595. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861. Price, Taels 15 ⅌ Annum.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE Management and Editorial responsibility of the *North-China Herald* is this day assumed by Mr. Samuel Mossman.
Shanghai, 5th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Dr. E. C. Bridgman are requested to make immediate payment to the Rt. Rev. Bishop Boone, who will act as my Attorney; and all persons having claims against the said Estate will please present them to the *same*, before the 1st of January next.

ELIZA J. BRIDGMAN.
Executrix.
1ja Shanghai, 13th November, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. Thomas Frederick Ballance is authorised to sign our Firm by procuration.
GEO. BARNET & Co.
28de Shanghai, 1st November, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. Albert N. Shearer is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

Mr. Frederick Jenkins is this day authorised to sign our Firm.

HOWARD & Co.
12ja Shanghai, 12th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our Firm at Nagasaki, and Mr. Edward Harrison is authorized to sign our name per procuration at that Port.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
1ma Shanghai, 31st August, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. JOHN SPRINGFIELD ROBISON is admitted a Partner in our firm.
LINDSAY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of *Public Tea Inspector*, hitherto conducted by Mr. John Blain, will be continued by the undersigned.
BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 2nd January, 1860.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. Albert Deacon in our Firm ceased on the 31st March last.

Mr. Thomas S. Odell is this day admitted a partner therein.

DEACON & Co.
2fe Canton, 14th October, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from 1st October next, be carried on under the style and firm of Mackellar & Co.

Mr. William Grant Gordon is authorised to sign the said firm per procuration.

J. MACKELLAR.
5ja Hankow, 30th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Undersigned will from the 1st of October next be carried on under the style of Richard Dudley & Co.
RICHARD DUDLEY.
20de Hankow, 19th September, 1861.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself as a *General Commission Agent* at this port, under the style of Morison & Co.
J. MORISON.
tf Hankow, 23rd June 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has established himself at Hankow as *Tea Inspector and General Commission Merchant.*
CRAVEN WILSON.
tf Hankow, 20th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have established ourselves in business at this port, as *General Commission Agents,* under the style or firm of Cameron & Co.
WILLIAM CAMERON,
R. H. WOODWARD
25ja Kiukiang, 21st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

WE have this day entered into Partnership as Commission Merchants at this Port, under the style of Maitland, Bush & Co.
HENRY EDWARD BUSH.
ROBERT KELLY MAITLAND.
26ap Ying-tsze, Newchwang District,
1st October, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established as a *General Commission Agent* at this Port, under the Style of Pedder & Co.
JAMES N. PEDDER.
23ma Tientsin, 11th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Shanghai that they have established themselves at this Port as *General Storekeepers and Commission Agents* under the Name and Style of Williams & Co.
CHARLES P. WILLIAMS.
W. SMITH STEVENS.
tf Tientsin, 16th June, 1861.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has this day established himself at this port as General Mercantile Agent under the style of MEADOWS & Co.
JOHN A. T. MEADOWS.
6ap Tientsin, 18th March, 1861.

NOTICE.

M. G. HOLMES having established himself as Commission Merchant and General Agent in Chefoo will have special facilities for the transaction of business in that place, among which are a knowledge of the language and an extensive acquaintance with Chinese merchants.
6ap

NOTICE.

I beg to notify that the business at this Port in my name, will (after the 1st July next) be carried on in the name of Keppell & Co.
THOS. KEPPELL.
tf Nagasaki, 2nd July, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself at this Port as Tea Inspector and General Commission Agent.
MORGAN MACLEAN.
tf Nagasaki, 10th June, 1861.

NOTICE.

I have established myself at this Port from this date as a *General Commission Agent.*
THOMAS B. GLOVER.
tf Nagasaki, 1st May, 1861.

NOTICE.

I Have this day established myself as *General Commission Agent* at this port.
CHARLES HAGEDORN.
4ja Nagasaki, 15th December, 1860.

NOTICE.

I have this day established myself here as a *Public Silk Inspector.*
J. M. JAQUEMOT.
28de Yokohama, 28th August, 1861.

SPENCER COMPTON,
(Late of Canton and Shanghai),
Commission Merchant.
No. 7, Frederick's Place,
Old Jewry.
LONDON.
E. C.

JOHN POOK,
Commission Agent.
40, Lime Street,
LONDON.
tf *E. C.*

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE *Undersigned having been appointed* Agents for the above-named Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the Extent of £5,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
MACPHERSON & MARSHALL.
tf Yokohama, 24th, October, 1861.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

POLICIES of Insurance are now issued in this Office at Fuchau by the Agents at that Port, Messrs. Rubden Phipps & Co.
LINDSAY & Co.,
Secretaries Hongkong Insurance Company,
tf Shanghai, 26th August, 1861.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON FIRE & LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods' stored therein.
DOW & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th April, 1860.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000, — on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE

Sun Mutual Insurance Company	Assets, $1,761,000
Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company	,, $1,140,000
New York Mutual Insurance Company......	,, $1,036,000

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-mentioned Insurance Offices of New York, are now prepared to issue Policies upon Marine risks upon the usual terms, to an extent not exceeding One Hundred Thousand Dollars upon any one risk.

Policies will be made payable in London, Liverpool, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, and Bombay, and arrangements will shortly be completed for the adjustment of losses in Calcutta.

In addition to the usual bonus, a cash return of *Five per cent* upon the net amount of premium contributed on terminated risks will be made to Insurers at the end of each year, in lieu of the Script Dividend issued at New York.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 24th September, 1861.

INSURANCES.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE *undersigned Agents* in Shanghae *for* the above Company are prepared to accept assurance as under:

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, *used strictly as such*, and the contents consisting of Household furniture, &c., therein, in private use, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Buildings of Brick or Stone *covered* with Tiles, Slates or Metal, detached from Chinese Tenements, and on their contents at the rate of *one per cent per annum*, and to the extent of £10,000 on each separate building.

A Building and its contents taken together form one risk. Thus the above sum may be underwritten on a Building alone, or on the contents alone, or part on the Building and part on the contents.

Assurances for Six months will be charged *three-fourths, and for* Three months *one-half of the annual rate.*

No Assurance is to be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the Company, the Assured will be entitled to participate in the Profits after five successive payments.

Parties applying for Assurances will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any deviation from which, without the consent of the Company, will vitiate the Policy.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
tf Shanghae, 2d June, 1859.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at Lloyd's and the various London Insurance Companies.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For Rates of Premium and other Information, apply to
M. Fischer, *Hongkong.*
F. Warden, *Shanghai.*
S. J. G. Jellicoe, *Singapore.*
T. H. Tronson, *Calcutta.*
Robert France, *Madras,* or
John Ritchie, *Bombay.*

The undersigned will also accept Risks upon all *first class* Steam-ships (other than those of the Peninsular and Oriental Company) trading between the above mentioned Ports.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London, 26th November, 1859.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents in Shanghai for the above Company and are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, as follows—

On private Dwelling Houses of the best description, detached and in the occupation of Foreigners, at the rate of ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On Furniture and Stores in the above, 1 *per cent per annum.*

On first-class detached Godowns, ¾ *per cent per annum.*

On second-class Godowns 1 *per cent per annum.*

On Merchandize in Godowns, 1 *per cent per annum;* ½ *per cent for 3 months,* and ¾ *per cent for 6 months.*

Policies will be granted to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on its contents.

No Insurance will be considered in force until the premium be paid.

Considerable advantages are offered by this Company to those effecting Insurance for a longer period than one year.

Forms of Proposals and all requisite information can be obtained at the Offices of the Undersigned.

BLAIN, TATE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st July, 1861.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*
HARKORT & Co.
28de Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on Ordinary Marine Risks to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.
TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

INSURANCES.

EASTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

A BRANCH of the above Company having been opened at *Foochow*, Policies will now be granted upon risks from that port.
TURNER & Co.,
Agents in China for the
Eastern Marine Insce. Compy.
tf Hongkong, 9th July, 1860.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital Two Millions Sterling.
Trustees,
John Shaw Leigh, Esq. | John Naylor, Esq.
Charles Turner, Esq., *Chairman.*
Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*
LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855

FOR SALE.

Wm. DATO & Co.

HAVE just landed ex *Merse* and *Celestial,* a good assortment of STATIONERY, as Account Books, Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, Drawing Pencils and Inkstands.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE, as Cruet, Pickle, and Liquor Frames, Bread-baskets, Toast-racks, Grog-kettles, Candlesticks, &c.

HARDWARE:—Knives, Registered Stoves, Fenders, Fire-irons, Coal-scuttles, Lamps, Japanese Deed, Despatch and Cash Boxes.

BROADCLOTH:—Doeskins, Velvet Table Covers, Silk Umbrellas, and Toys.

21de Shanghai, 30th November, 1861.

NOTICE.

JUST PUBLISHED.—A Book containing the English, French, American, Russian, Dutch and Portuguese Treaties, with China and Japan. Price for Single Copies Tls. 5 each.
North-China Herald Office,
tf October 16th, 1861.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Pale Ale in 4 doz. Cases at Tls. 1.6.5 per doz. for not less than 5 Cases.

Champagne of the first quality, Crême de Bouzy, in 1 doz. Cases at Tls. 12 per doz.

Finest Pale Sherry and Old Port in 3 doz. Cases at Tls. 8 per doz.

Apply to
WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE.			
(St. Péray Mousseux),	in 2 dz. c.	a ⅌ dz.	T. 10
(Perrier & Jouet), ...	1	,, ,,	10
Pale Sherry.			
(Miss & Co.), ...	2	,, ,,	7
(Lopez Villegas), ...	2	,, ,,	7
(Other Brands), ...3 & 2		,, ,,	7
Port..................	3	,, ,,	8

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th November 1860.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s

Pale Sherry	in cases of 2 doz. ea.,	Tls. 8	per doz
Pale Brandy	,, 1 ,,	,, 9	,,
Claret	,, 2 ,,	,, 9	,,

29ju BOWER, HANBURY & Co.

FOR SALE.

GIESLER'S Creaming Champagne.
Port, Sherry, &c., &c.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 16th September, 1859.

FOR SALE.

At the Office of the North-China Herald.

THE "*HSIN CHING LU,*" or "*Book of Experiments,*" by T. F. Wade, Esq., *Chinese Secretary;* a work in Three Parts, designed to assist Students of the Peking Dialect. Price $6.00.
tf Shanghai, 11th June, 1859.

HOUSES & LAND.

TO BE LET.

For a Term of Years, together or separately.

THE House and Godowns now occupied by Messrs. Thorne, Brothers & Co. Entry from 1st April.
Apply to
ALEX. CUSHNY.
tf Shanghai, 30th November, 1861.

TO LET.

From 1st of January next.

THE Premises in Bridge Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs. T. Kroes & Co.
Apply to
MOSES & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th November, 1861.

FOR SALE.

TWO Lots of Land suitable for Building purposes, each containing about 7 Mow; one with a frontage to the Soochow Creek and both abutting on the property of Messrs. Johnson & Co., of whom or from the Undersigned further particulars may be obtained.
BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 8th August, 1861.

PUBLIC SALES.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction (due notice will be given of day of sale), the following Lots of Land, viz:—

Lot 1.—A piece of Land on the North of Consulate Road, bounded on the East by Dr. Barton's Land, Lot. No. 117*a*, on the West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong—the measurement of the Land is about 6 mow 5 fun more or less, European House and Godowns only to be erected on this Lot.

Lot 2—A piece of Land on the North of the above, bounded on the East and West by same boundaries as Lot 1, and on the North by Capt. Morris' Land—measuring same as Lot 1.

Lot 3.—A piece of Land bounded on the South and West by Messrs. Johnson & Co.'s Hong, on the North by the Soochow Creek Bund, and on the East by Capt. Morris' Lot—measuring about 7 mow more or less.

The Boundaries of the Lot will be given, but no superficial-measurements will be guaranteed.

Plans will be prepared shortly, for which and further Particulars apply to

BARNES DALLAS.
tf Shanghai, 2nd October, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SHANGHAI AGENCY.

LETTERS of Credit and Bills of Exchange granted on LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG, FOOCHOW, and HANKOW.

Deposits received at Interest for fixed periods, the Terms of which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

Approved Local Bills discounted and Loans granted on Deposit of approved security.

H. HOWE WIGGINS,
Agent.
22fe Shanghai, 19th November, 1861.

Commercial Bank of India,
Bombay, 14*th September*, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Branch of this Bank has been opened at Foochow, under charge of Mr. Charles F. Beart, as Acting Agent.

By order of the Board of Directors.
PAT. ROSE HARPER,
21de *Acting Manager.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THERE are now in Simon's Bay and Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, Patent Slips in first rate working order, capable of taking vessels of 2,000 Tons, where every facility can be obtained and repairs done on reasonable terms.
18ja October 19, 1861.

SHANGHAI FOREIGN PILOT OFFICE.

BOATS "*Underwriter,*" "*Sea Dog,*" and "*Snake.*"

All orders for Pilots promptly attended to.
Office at
Messrs. MACKENZIE & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th September, 1861.

E. C. KIRBY,

General Storekeeper, Commission Agent, and Druggist,
NINGPO.
tf May 25, 1861.

FREDK WILKIE,

General Commission Agent, Auctioneer, &c.,
Ships supplied at the shortest notice.
30my HAKODADI, JAPAN.

EDWARD BYRNE,

Ship Broker, Ship Auctioneer, Marine Surveyor, General Commission and Forwarding Agent.
OFFICE IN BRIDGE STREET,
Adjoining Messrs. Hall & Holtz's Store, and opposite Messrs. Dow & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th July, 1861.

JOHN L. ROBERTS & CO.,

Auctioneers of Damaged Goods and General Commission Agents.
Office and Sales Room
AT
Messrs. Reimer & Co.'s.
tf October 7, 1861.

Wm. DATO & Co.

GENERAL STORE-KEEPERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS.
Yang-king-pang,
Corner of Rue de Mausolée.
28de Shanghai, 6th October, 1860.

WHEELOCK & CO.,

Auctioneers General Commission Agents, and Proprietors of
CARGO BOATS.
Office in Mission Road (rear of Messrs. Russell & Co.),
and Godown in North Gate Street.
tf Shanghai, 20th September, 1861.

Charles W. Gribble,

CIVIL ENGINEER,
Architect, Surveyor, and General Building Agent.
Office in Temple Road,
at the House occupied by R. Miller, Esq.,
有恒 You-hun.
18se Shanghai, 17th September, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSULAR NOTIFICATION.

British Consulate,
Shanghai, 21*st December*, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Offices of this Consulate will be closed on the 25th and 26th Inst. and also on the 1st and 2nd Prox. and that no Public Business will be transacted on those days

W. H. MEDHURST,
Consul.

NOTICE.

Office of Maritime Customs,
Shanghai, 21*st December*, 1861.

NOTICE is hereby given that Wednesday next being Christmas Day, and the Wednesday following being New Year's Day, this Office will be closed, and that no Cargo can be landed, shipped or transhipped on either of those days.

G. H. FITZROY,
Commissioner of Customs.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. Richards in our firm, ceased on the 14th of October, 1861.

C. H. RICHARDS & Co.

WITH reference to the above, the business will henceforth be conducted under the style of O. H. Baker & Co.

O. H. BAKER & Co.
21ju Yokuhama, Japan.
November 30th, 1861.

NOTICE.

MR. George Basil Dixwell is authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
21ma Shanghai, December 1st, 1861.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

THE Church having here no means provided for her support, it becomes the duty of every member of the congregation to contribute according to one's circumstances.

We have already received by subscriptions above 5,000 Taels; but the cost of the building alone is 20,000 Taels.

The cover the balance and provide for ordinary expenses, it has been proposed to open an Annual Subscription, by which the subscriber should be entitled to a private Pew in the Church.

We beg of all those who feel interested towards Divine Worship, to have the kindness to meet on Sunday, December 22nd, after the 10 o'clock Mass, to take a determination about the contributions for, and distribution of the Pews.

Any one expecting not to be able to attend to the Meeting might apprise us beforehand of his intentions.

DESJACQUES, S. J.
o Shanghai, 16th December, 1861.

EGLISE DE St. JOSEPH.

LE culte religieux n'ayant pas à Chang-haï d'autres ressources que la charité des fidèles, chacun comprend qu'il est de son devoir d'y contribuer selon ses moyens.

Déjà nous avons reçu plus de 5,000 Taels par souscriptions; mais la construction de l'Eglise en coute 20.000.

Pour couvrir peu à peu ce déficit et pourvoir aux frais ordinaires du culte, on a proposé une Souscription Annuelle, donnant droit à un Banc Réservé à l'Eglise.

Nous prions ceux qui s'intéressent au Culte Divin, de vouloir bien se réunir Dimanche, 22 Décembre, après la Messe de dix heures, pour résoudre cette double question de contribution et de distribution de bancs réservés.

Ceux qui prévérraient devoir être empêchés, pourraient faire préalablement connaître leurs intentions.

DESJACQUES, S. J.
o Chang-haï, 17th Décember, 1861.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ON Thursday next the 26th inst., will be sold at the residence of Mr. C. S. Compton, in Park Lane, his Dining Room, Drawing Room, Bed Room, and Office Furniture, Dinner and Dessert Services, Books, Pictures, &c.

The Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Catalogues will be issued.

H. FOGG & Co.
o Shanghai, December 21st, 1861.

TO BE LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

THE PIECE OF GROUND at the Corner of Mission and Temple Roads, with the Buildings thereon, containing an area of about 31,500 feet. Frontage on Mission Road about 125 feet and on Temple Road about 250 feet. The Buildings are—a Dwelling House with front on Mission Road, 100 feet long by 43 feet deep; and a Godown 82 feet long by 40 feet deep, with entrance from Mission Road.

For further particulars and terms apply to "C.," at this Office.

tf Shanghai, 18th December, 1861.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1861.

NOTICE.—The Hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3.30 P.M., also on Wednesday at 4 P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service will be held at the House of the late Rev. Dr. Bridgman every Sunday morning at half-past 9 o'clock, instead of at the London Mission Chapel, until further notice.

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church: Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Roman Catholic Chapel, near the French Consulate, every Sunday, at 8 and 10 o'clock in the morning and 6 o'clock in the evening.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Oct. 10	Hankow,	Dec. 13
Hongkong,	Dec. 2	Nagasaki,	Dec. 9
Tientsin,	" 10	Kanagawa,	Nov. 24

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong	Aug. 11	Received *vid* Marseilles,
Shanghai	" 3	Sept. 28.

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS

taken by
A SELF-REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the
Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

December	Ending 20th Dec 1861. *Max.*	*Min.*	Ending 20th Dec 1860. *Max.*	*Min.*
14.—	57	44	61	47
15.—	56	46	49	38
16.—	56	45	46	35
17.—	48	43	53	41
18.—	48	43	59	47
19.—	47	38	59	45
20.—	40	33	46	37

To be continued weekly.

QUOTATIONS.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Rates of Exchange.

Bills on London Joint Stock Bank, London,—
at 6 m/s. sight, 6s. 2*d.* per Tl.
at 3 m/s. sight, 6s. 1*d.* "
at sight, ... 6s. "
Bills on Head Office, Bombay,—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 207 per Tls. 100.
" Calcutta Agency.—
at 3 days' sight, Rs. 208 per Tls. 100.
" Hongkong Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, ... 26¼ ⅌% disct.
" Hankow Agency,—
at 3 days' sight, ... 5 " prem.
" Foochow Agency.—
at 10 days' sight, ... ——

Shanghai, 21st December, 1861.

OPIUM.

December	*Malwa* Tls.	*Patna* Tls.
14.	550 a 555	590
16.	555	590
17.	555	590
18.	550	590 a 595
19.	550	590
20.	550	590

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived.—None.

Departed.—Dec. 20, *Kin-hok-hien*, (Br. bq.), Fagg, for Amoy; —, *Jeddo*, (Br. str.), Burkitt, for Ningpo; —, *Louisa*, (Br. lug.), Snowden, for Hankow; —, *Qui Vive*, (Br. schr.), Watkins; —, *Ruby*, (Br. lug.), Brown.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Broadwater*, from Yokuhama, Mr. and Mrs. Medhurst and Mr. J. B. Ross. Per *Feiloong*, from Ningpo, Admiral Protet and Mr. H. S. Parkes, C.B. Per *Governor General*, from Kiukiang, &c., Messrs. Hogg, Morrison, Goss, and Milly.

Expected.—To leave Southampton,—

October 12.

For Hongkong.—Messrs. Cox, Ridge, Smith, Guest and Willsume.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Hartmans and Bazier.

October 20.

For Hongkong.—Mr. J. Mackay and Rev. Mr. Vasconcellos.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. H. Cope and R. Elias.

October 27.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Limbey.

For Shanghai.—Messrs. Visher, Lenny, Beadel, and Berier.

November 4.

For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Smith, and Messrs. A. Cohen, L. Moore, P. F. Bird, Copuston, and Reesma.

For Shanghai.—Mr. E. Seaton and Saton.

November 12.

For Hongkong.—Mr. Fitz Abegg.

November 20.

For Hongkong.—Mr. W. H. Fittock.

For Shanghai.—Mr. G. Booth.

December 4.

For Hongkong.—Mrs. Caine and 2 infants, Mrs. Kane, Messrs. Mackintosh, Magniac, F. Adams, and D. Saures.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer with the Mail for Europe is appointed to leave on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAIL.

On the eve of our going to press, the long expected announcement of the English Mail of 26th October having arrived, was given by the report of two guns, about 2 o'clock P.M., when we ascertained it to be the *Pekin*.

Another scene of the Taiping-rebel drama has just been enacted at Ningpo; and—what is exceptional in its career of anarchy and bloodshed—it has been comparatively peaceful. Our correspondents from that deserted seaport—hitherto a great mart of commerce and manufactures—inform us, that the insurgents against Imperial power have captured the walled city, and now occupy it with the ostensible views of forming a government there, and collecting all taxes and duties as under the legitimate rule.

This is a grave question for our consideration; therefore, at the outset we ask, are they sincere—can we place confidence in their peaceful promises? As soon would we trust the hungry wolves that lie in wait for the flock of sheep which falls into their clutches, not to devour them. These lawless men invite the wealthy and peaceable inhabitants to return to their abodes, which they have abandoned, and trust to their tender mercies. Now that they are in possession of this deserted city, the rich plunder they expected is not there, and they would fain have back those people who fled at their approach, laden with the coveted treasures. Like the fabulous Sirens—half women, half vultures—on the Island of Desolation, who allured credulous mariners to their strand with enticing musical strains, and then killed and ate them, so these blasphemous dogs, with the language of Scripture in their mouths and the songs of Zion on their tongues, are endeavoring to allure their industrious countrymen and women back to their desolate houses in order that they may plunder, murder, and debauch them. Their cry is "Peace! peace!! when there is no peace; while their banners, falsely emblazoned with the sacred text of "peace and goodwill to all men," are steeped in blood, and the tramp of their hordes is over the blasted homes of their too-confiding fellow-men. Wherever their footsteps have been, there destruction has followed. The magnificent cities of Nanking and Soochow are now the wreck only of what they were; and should Ningpo and the surrounding district remain in such ruthless hands they will soon be reduced to the same state of ruin and decay. The industry of the silk and tea districts, of which Ningpo is the outport, will be utterly paralized; and commerce will avoid the place where these outlaws intend to levy their "black mail," as if it was struck with a pestilence.

The fall of Ningpo into the hands of the Taiping rebels is regretted by every friend of humanity amongst the foreign community of this Settlement, and we may say also of all others in Northern China. Socially and politically it is a great disaster; especially just on the eve of the Imperialist Government inaugurating a new reign of "Union in the cause of Law and Order." So far, however, our relations with China under the neutrality clauses of the late Treaties preclude us from interfering, and we can only look on and deplore the event.

There is another view, however, to take of the matter, which may allow the foreign authorities to interfere, and that is its commercial aspect. The question arises on every side in our mercantile community, in how far will our trading interests be damaged by the rebel occupation of Ningpo? These insurgents are so far politic that they invite us to trade as usual, even on more liberal terms than heretofore, so that they be recognized as the ruling power in the district. But in honour, in justice, aye, even in expediency, can we do this. Such conduct on our parts individually—not to speak of the representatives of the Treaty Powers—would be a most serious infraction of the several treaties entered into with the constituted Government at Peking; and, if acted upon in the smallest degree, would deserve the condemnation and opprobium of all civilized men and nations. The Emperor of China is, *de jure* and *de facto*, sovereign of these realms; and to enter into a treaty, offensive and defensive, with him, we have recently concluded a most expensive and destructive war. In that struggle, from first to last, England has shed some of her best blood. At the Court of Peking we have an accredited minister—the representative of Her Britannic Majesty—and so has H.I.M. the Emperor of the French. With whom then are we, *primâ facie*, bound to side? Let others form their vacillating opinions as they choose, we, as public journalists, have from duty and inclination ranged ourselves on the side of "Law and Order;" and we shall maintain the same in spite of all opposing influences, however strongly they may be advocated.

There is a party in this and other foreign communities in China whose opinions we respect, though small they may be in numbers, who advocate the cause of the Taiping Rebels. We do not refer to those quasi Christians, who, fanatically blind, assure us that the "Younger Brother," at Nanking, is the man chosen by the Almighty to work out the regeneration of China. No! we consign these false prophets to the oblivion they merit. But we allude to excellent practical business men, not a hundred miles from Shanghai—men of the £ s. d. school—who really and sincerely think that there is no more harm in supporting the rebels than the Imperialists. We have not heard their arguments, and are consequently not prepared to combat them; but we invite them to discuss ours. We seek not to quarrel with the opinions of others, or to engage in controversies, from which there is no credit to be gained; for, if we conquer, what would it avail us? But whilst we eschew controversy, we are prepared to maintain these views on this momentous question, which we believe to be right, until we shall have better assurances than their so-called moderation at Ningpo has been able to afford us, of the reformation of the Taiping rebels.

Moreover, let it not be forgotten, that that at this particular juncture we are more than at any other period of our connexion with China, bound to support the existing Government of the empire. A revolution in the state, as sudden, sharp, and decisive as that at Paris, which astounded Europe in 1848, has just happened at Peking, which has done more to reassure foreigners, and impress them with a belief in the sincerity of the Chinese Government towards their interests, than any previous demonstration since our admission to her territory—in fact, a substantial act of theirs, recognizing the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin. Under these circumstances, it may well be asked—is this the time that should be selected to countenance the acts of these insurgents; thereby placing weapons in their hands, which, at no distant date, would be turned against ourselves.

We do not profess to offer a solution to the grave difficulties that present themselves to our view. That onerous task we must leave to other and more competent hands. At the same time we may, without offending the prejudices of any one, point to the serious complications which must necessarily arise, by any foreigner affording the smallest support to a faction, whose whole history has been a succession of acts of bloodshed, rapine, and disorganization; and whose progress from the South to the North, and now in the East of this unhappy land, has been invariably attended by desolation, famine, and pestilence.

In our columns of this day will be found a communication from a correspondent in Japan complaining of the arbitrary notifications issued from Her Majesty's Legation there, and reflecting upon the conduct of the British Minister in controlling the freedom of subjects of the United Kingdom, while travelling or resident in the Japanese Islands, which, judging from ordinary experience, interfere with the glorious "liberty of the subject;" and this is apparently felt more keenly, inasmuch as subjects of other foreign nations located there, live in comparative freedom. Whether there is real cause for such stringency on the part of Mr. Alcock, we will not venture to say, as the young and vigorous character of English residents with sporting tendencies, may lead them into dangerous proximity with the peculiar people of that country, and a gentleman of Mr. Alcock's age and experience, may be acting the part of a friendly guardian in restraining their propensities, while he is maintaining the articles of the Treaty intact. On the other hand, if personal jealousies or antipathies have influenced the issue of these objectionable notifications, then is it reprehensible to sow dissension by such means amongst a small community in a land of semi-hostile natives, which must lessen their prestige in the eyes of the inhabitants; whereas it is the duty both of the minister and the residents to unite together in a bond of strength, in order to withstand any pressure from without, which might weaken them in times of danger, such as the attack upon the Legation at Yedo.

In giving insertion to the letter and notifications bearing upon this subject, let it not be understood that we do so from any captious motive, or that we necessarily agree with the views of the writer. These communications have been handed to us for publication, and as they are of public interest we are bound to insert them. It is just possible that their appearance in a journal unbiassed in the case, may lead to a more kindly method of regulating the movements of British subjects in Japan, than the un-English way of making it a penal offence for walking on the wrong side of the road, or sleeping away from home without a "ticket of leave" from the Consul; and these regulations to be enforced by a fine of $200 or in default a month's imprisonment. We must confess that this amount of punishment for such trivial offences (if offences they may be termed) is anything but "moderate." However, we insert the communication without prejudice, hoping that it may ultimately tend to the public good—our sole aim and object in opening our columns to occasional contributors; provided always that their contributions are couched in proper language.

The same rule applies to communications on other subjects forwarded to this journal and our daily issue. If they are offensively personal, imputing motives without cause, or deal in abuse of individuals in scurrilous language they are thereby rendered inadmissible. "Measures, not men;" "principles, not persons;" are the topics for newspaper castigation and criticism. On the question of the day, viz: the state of affairs at Ningpo, we know the diversity of sentiment held upon the various phases it assumes according to the interests or capacity of writers; and some whose judgment has been blinded by prejudice, have sent us communications which have been rejected. Such persons may feel chagrined or offended at the time, while their passions are stirred up by the fire of controversy. But after it subsides, we are certain that they will thank us for not giving vent to their overwrought feelings. Our columns are therefore open to a full and free discussion upon such topics, if conducted in grave and dispassionate language. But we shall never degrade the pages under our control by admitting communications of an objectionable nature.

EXTRACTS TRANSLATED FROM THE PEKING GAZETTES.

In the *Gazettes* of the 3rd and 4th of the 9th moon, we have reports of the recovery of Mien-chow in Szu-chuan, and the slaughter of 30,000 Rebels by the General Lo-Pingchung, followed naturally by the reward of all whose activity tended to the success. Four days later, Tsêng-Kwo-fan, the great Yangtsze General, reports the re-capture of Chi-chow-Fu in Anhwui, by his fleet; and, in the next number, Shing-huo reports the recovery of Fan-Hsien in Shantung, and the destruction of some 2,000 Rebels.

An earthquake is reported at Fung-tien-Fu in the North, resulting in the fall of many houses and loss of many lives, and the intention of the Emperor to relieve the sufferers when their cases have been enquired into, and they are either starved or prosperous again.

Kan-suh is pacified and several Mahomedan rebels are sent to Peking, and the patriots and officers who have done their duty claim rewards.

In Szu-chuan the officer in command at Kuei-chou giving a wine party, two bands of braves under him fell out, and the stronger getting the leader of the other band into their hands, cut his ears off. The Emperor naturally thinks it a serious matter.

Great losses are reported in Shantung, the blame being taken by Yang-Ting-hsiang, the Governor, whose earnest entreaty to be annihilated is listened to.

In the *Gazettes* of the 22nd of the 3rd moon, the good conduct of the Deity of the Yellow River in flowing back and preventing the advance of the Rebels is reported, and the Divinity's reward is prayed for.

Sung-ko-lin-sin appears again on the same day reporting the exodus of the Chiang-nan banditti, and their intention of crossing the Grand Canal into Shantung. He reports them in great force, but unable to stand up against him, and adds to this many successes over them, for which honors are showered on him and his victorious troops.

In the *Gazettes* of the 26th, a Taou-tai in Sz-chuan is accused of rebel tendencies, under ill-usage of his brother officers—his extermination is ordered accordingly.

Prince Kung gets in another charge of the Treasury of the Imperial Clan and chief direction of the Imperial Household.

A converted rebel is recommended for a peacock's feather by Shing-huo, to whom he had, in the first place, submitted, having exerted himself greatly and won many victories—insufficient, alas! to save the whole executive from a sweeping condemnation, in an Edict of some days later in which H. I. M. declares that the mandarins are responsible for all the consequences of the rebellion—that it is to their misconduct its spread and success must be attributed, and that if they do not reform, they must not hope to escape just wrath and punishment; to impress which more strongly on their minds, a second Edict directs Ho-kwei-tsing, late Governor-General of these two provinces, and now living quietly at Shanghai, to be sent to Pekin for punishment forthwith.

With the report of a victory in An-hui the *Gazettes pro tem* come to an end.

CHARACTER OF THE TAIPING REBELS.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Shanghai, 16*th December*, 1861.

Sir,—Might we, in our unenlightment, be allowed to presume so far as to assert that we perfectly coincide with your views concerning the rebels. In your issue of November 23rd, you say, "they are a horde of bloodthirsty villains, enemies both of God and man." How true your words are, and how delighted we were to see them. Let us hope that they will have the desired effect of convincing those who have any good feelings towards them, that instead of having fellowship with human beings they have it with bloodthirsty beasts, who are the scum of China, and who, to speak plainly, are a collection of the worst felons from the prisons in the Southern Provinces.

These villains are getting very troublesome, and not only are they an abomination to China, but also to foreign nations, whose interests they seriously damage by their unlawful acts in spreading such desolation around us. When we look at Soochow in its past and present condition—when we look at the utter devastation to which it has been reduced since Tai-ping rule was treacherously introduced, and our friend, the great and clever Ho-kwei-tsing, ruined by it—when we also contemplate that Ningpo has fallen and that Hang-chow, another wealthy city, which has held out so long, is about to fall into their hands—and when we think of the quantity of blood which is about to flow, can we have any sympathy with such a horde of ruffians? We certainly reply in the negative.

Again you say, "If there be one foreigner in this Settlement who entertains the slightest sympathy for these brigands let him go and join them, and then report on their doings." We say let him by all means go and join them, and give us an opportunity of apprehending him, and depositing him in some safe place under lock and key for a short period, as a reward for his little freak. We hear that there are some foreigners—"white face men"—in rebel costume at Nanking; in fact three were seen by a certain person the other day, and this person was informed that there were plenty in Nanking, but that there was a still larger number of them at Tsing-poo. We hope they may be arrested some day, and brought to justice for their imprudence. These are the individuals who assist the rebels, and instruct them somewhat in the art of gunnery; they are more highly valued than the missionaries, and their services appreciated, naturally enough, to a much greater extent. What do the rebels care about the gospel. It is altogether beyond their comprehension. "Loot" is the thing which is understood by all of them, and their great aim is to obtain that.

We now come to the closing portion of your words, "It would be a blessing to exterminate this horde of bloodthirsty villains from the face of the Earth." Can we make any objection to this sentiment? Very little, I imagine; in fact we think that it were better that we should make a certain addition—that the *sooner* such an event takes place the *better* will it be for all.

With these words I will conclude my letter, with an apology for trespassing upon your time.

I am, Sir,
Yours, &c.,
ANTI-REBEL.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

CAPTURE OF NINGPO BY THE REBELS, AND ITS EFFECTS ON FOREIGN TRADE.

December 16th.

We learn that the Chamber of Commerce had a meeting on Saturday to take into consideration a letter from Admiral Sir James Hope, Commander-in-Chief of H. M.'s Naval forces in China, expressing his desire to meet some of the members on the subject of the affairs at Ningpo. The result of the meeting was to appoint a deputation, consisting of Messrs. J. Whittall, J. L. Maclean and A. Michie, to wait upon the Admiral on Monday, on board H. M. S. *Coromandel.*

December 18th.

As intimated in our issue of Monday, the deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Messrs. J. Whittall, J. L. Maclean and A. Michie, waited on Admiral Sir James Hope, Commander-in-chief of H.M.'s Naval forces in China, relative to the present state of affairs at Ningpo, as affecting the trade of that port while in possession of the rebels. As it might affect injuriously, the course to be pursued by the naval authorities, and the Foreign merchants and others interested in the matter, it has been judiciously resolved not to publish the business of the meeting on Saturday, or what transpired at the interview with the Admiral on board the *Coromandel* on Monday. Meanwhile we are at liberty to state that it was highly satisfactory to the members of the deputation, the views of the Admiral at this important juncture, being for the most part concurrent with theirs. The deputation will report the result of their mission to the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, and it then rests with them to make public or not what has transpired on the occasion. Should it be in the affirmative, we shall make known the resolutions they have passed, and the course they intend to pursue.

December 19th.

To the Editor of the
Daily Shipping & Commercial News.

Mr. Editor,—The fall of Ningpo into the hands of the rebels, is acknowledged by us all to be the gravest dilemma that has been for some time presented to the foreign authorities. While the counsel offered is various, the sentiment of the community against favoring the rebels in any direct way is, I believe, nearly unanimous. But there is much difference of opinion as to the facilities to be allowed to trade, under the new conditions of the port. Some favor duties to the rebels, some free trade, some no intercourse at all. None, however, dispose of the difficulties against each particular course, and the question remains a dilemma still, to be blundered through with ultimate bad consequences; or to be solved judiciously by some astute head among our authorities—if one is to be found.

There is no practical advantage to the foreigner in establishing a Custom House, while it gives the direct sanction of foreign authority to the benefits which may accrue to the rebels from such trade as will appear. The Custom Houses at the other ports cannot recognize the rebel institution, and all trade will cease, except that of direct imports from, and exports to foreign countries. The principal of the former would be arms and ammunition, and foreign vagabonds; of the latter, tea and silk, plundered from the possessors—arms and men from the first; money from the second. Are the foreign authorities prepared to aid and abet these rapacious bloodsuckers by this very substantial countenance?

To leave the place to itself—thus virtually making it a free port—is better than a recognized tariff of duties, inasmuch as it causes no political complications, though it by no means lessens the embarrassments to trade. We can fairly say we are not bound to protect the Emperor's towns, and when they fall, we withdraw and leave events to themselves. But unfortunately, the proceedings of these men have a direct influence upon our prosperity. By allowing warlike supplies to flow into Ningpo, we are actually arming an enemy against our own material interests. Were there any stability in this party it would not be so, and we could let them take advantage of such a favor of fortune, and look upon it as an affair between their enemies and themselves. But they simply use any fresh power, to carry still further the havoc and desolation of their cruel war.

To blockade the river is impossible, without a war with them. To force them out is difficult and odious, and leads—to heaven knows what. What a dilemma for honest men, anxious to do their duty to their government and fellow countrymen, and yet not wrong others!

The choice seems to be between letting the place drop out of existence as a recognized commercial port, warning the rebels to respect the persons and property of foreigners, and then leaving them to their own devices; or, notifying the head of the movement at Nanking, that their presence at Ningpo causes such embarrassments that they must vacate. This, of course, involves ejectment, if the civil notice is disregarded. The former opens a long vista of trouble, and brings at once in contact with the rebels, a horde of unscrupulous and dangerous foreigners. The latter is, at least, a disagreeable alternative, unless our authorities feel assured that the rebel power is near its fall.

It seems astonishing that any persons should be left in the community to take the part of these men; but here and there one is be found. Your Correspondent at Ningpo writes of the favorable impression they produced, and evidently leans towards them, notwithstanding that he must have been reading for a twelvemonth of the horrors of their war. What could he imagine was the meaning of the answer to the French party, of the captors of a body of women and boys, "Oh, no, we don't harm these." His sweet simplicity forbade the thought that the former left their homes to be slaves and involuntary prostitutes, and the latter to be trained to human tigers. These sympathizers *will* see grandmothers in these wolves. It is a pity that copies of "Little Red Riding Hood" cannot be hung about the necks of those who indulge in this pitiable delusion.

Your local contemporary even admits a paragraph favoring the relinquishment of Shanghai city to these banditti! His short experience here is his only excuse for such infatuation.

Occupation of the city—the citadel and commanding point of the whole place—by this plundering and disorganizing horde, means total destruction of foreign interests here. The Settlement must needs become rebel also, for it is folly to suppose that rebel and Imperialist can lie down in the same bed. Where then would be our trade, where our Chinese population? We are but the entrepôt and seaport for all Central and Northern China. The rebel banner would cut us off from every Imperial place of trade. We are a city of refuge. What refuge in the centre of lawlessness? Let those answer who saw Shanghai in the clutch of rebellion in 1854-55.

The only good result would be in the fall in the price of land, a result perhaps not very much desired by many amongst us, and certainly not very useful to the present generation, as it would come about through the desertion of the Settlement.

Your obedient servant,
ONE OF MANY.

December 20th.

In our issue of yesterday, we published a communication from an able correspondent reviewing the present state of affairs at Ningpo signed "One of the Many"—whose opinions we endorse as regards the small amount of confidence we can place in the Taiping rebels, and the policy as well as the duty of every foreigner to discountenance their occupation of that central trading port. As in the "multitude of counsellers there is wisdom," so the dicussion of this knotty point will be made easier of solution by fair and free argument from all points of view.

There is no doubt but that the capture of Ningpo by the Taiping rebels, and our future commercial relations with that port, present the deepest puzzle which, perhaps, has been offered for our solution in the East; and there is no clue presented to us, by which we may approach the difficulty with any prospect of overcoming it. Neither is there any parallel in the revolutions of Europe or America, or even similarity of their constituent parts, between the *de jure* Government of China and its opponents. The Italian struggle for independence or, the still-pending civil war in America, are certainly no more to be compared with this Taiping rebellion than that between the ravages of a horde of banditti and the battles of a band of patriots.

The general exclamation is, that both parties in their Government, (if that of the Taipings may be termed such) are rotten to the core. Agreed. But with the one we are in intimate treaty relationship, and our interests are for the time being inseparable. Can we demand tribute from Cæsar in Peking, whilst we would be paying customs duties to his enemies at Ningpo? Then the outcry is, "See how you have maligned the Taipings; behold their moderation at the capture of the city." We have serious cause to doubt this. Besides, admitting the fact for the sake of argument, if *one* act of a man's life belies his whole previous history, are we not justified in seeking further proof of his sincerity before we fall into his arms. As little are these locusts of the human race to be trusted as the messengers of peace, as they are to be admired as Christians, because they profess to believe in a Trinity. Their too credulous, and once anxious, but for the most part well-meaning friends, the missionaries—who naturally rejoiced at the faintest glimmer of Christianity in this land of profound darkness—have long ago thrown them overboard in despair.

We have naturally distrusted our own conceptions on this point, and desire to yield to other and, in Chinese matters, maturer judgments. With this feeling we have been in communication with many of the most enlightened Chinese merchants of Shanghai. We have said to them, "The Rebels have behaved so well at the taking of Ningpo, that the people can return to that city." The invariable answer has been, "No can trust rebel. Rebel all same as thief. Imperialist can kill soldier. Rebel kill merchant." In other words they do not inspire one particle of confidence in those who know them best, and these are their own countrymen.

December 21st.

Up to the time of going to press, no further intelligence has arrived from Ningpo, in consequence of the stormy weather which has prevailed. News, however, of a reliable nature has reached us by land from the city of Hangchow, reporting a victory by the Imperialists over the rebels encamped in the vicinity—the particulars of which we append from our daily issue of this date.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercia News of December 21st.)

VICTORY BY THE IMPERIALISTS OVER THE REBELS AT HANGCHOW.

We are in receipt of an authenticated Chinese document from Hangchow in the Che-kiang province, of which Ningpo is the sea port, stating that the rebel force which has invested that city for some time past have been completely routed, and a great victory obtained by the Imperialists. The latter were commanded by a notable general named Chang-yuliang, who is reported to have led on his troops with great bravery, making several attacks on the rebel encampment during three or four days, with invariable success, until at last they were driven away. This general, who is a reputed warrior, and high in rank as a governor, received so many painful wounds during the engagement, that he could not suffer to bear the agony, so, in a moment of delirium, he committed suicide by blowing his brains out.

It is just possible that this victorious army may march upon Ningpo, and recover that city from the hands of the rebels, which would put an end to the awkward predicament in which the foreign authorities are now placed in, as to the best mode of procedure under the circumstances. But we are afraid that unless quick action be taken by the Imperialist soldiers, the enemy will be strongly reinforced by the defeated rebels from Hangchow, and supplied with stores, arms and ammunition from the sea-board; imported perhaps by foreigners whose views on these matters are rather lax. Indeed, we suspect that it is probable the contraband trade likely to be carried on at Ningpo under the rebel rule, is that which causes so many traders to sympathise with them. There is no custom house under the Imperial jurisdiction there at present, so the chances of smuggling arms and ammunition, for sale at a good price, is a better stroke of business than running the risk of bringing them to Shanghai—where only lately, some $60,000 value of rifles, percussion caps and gunpowder have been seized.

MR. ALCOCK AND THE BRITISH RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

Yokuhama, 25th *November*, 1861.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—I enclose herewith two circulars (copies of which were not published in the *Japan Herald*), but which bear upon the Notifications published in the first issue of that paper.

In the first of these Mr. Alcock, it is reported, states that in the opinion of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, breaches of such Japanese laws as are reasonable, should be visited upon British subjects by a "moderate" punishment. Will any one say, for an English gentleman (living, as we do, among French, Americans, Dutch, Prussians, and Portuguese, and associating with them) to pass a Japanese on the wrong side—to ride faster than a walk—to be out without a ticket countersigned by the Consul—to sleep at a village without the limits allowed by Treaty—to fire off a revolver—that a fine of $200 or a month's imprisonment is what Lord John Russell meant by a "moderate punishment." Such regulation savours of the judicial spirit which presided over Mr. Moss' trial.

This code of regulations, together with the melancholy exhibition before the world in the letter *in re* Moss, are much to be deplored, as bringing British authority into contempt with the Foreign community and with the Japanese, were it not that under it lies an insidious attempt to keep up attacks upon the reputation of the community, and to bolster up a line of action, which is carried on by an infraction of the Treaty by a breach of the Law of Nations, and is fast bringing us to the verge of a Japanese war.—Yours, &c.,

⁂

NOTIFICATION.

No. 34.
British Consulate,
Yokuhama, 12*th November*, 1861.

Whereas a serious complaint has been made by the Governor that Europeans are in the habit of sleeping out away from the Settlement (Treaty, 25 miles) thereby subjecting themselves to great danger (?), the Undersigned, H.B.M.'s Consul, enjoins all those under his jurisdiction to abstain from giving further cause of complaint on this head. It is quite as much their own interest as that of others to do so, but the maintenance of peace and goodwill, in which the security of all Foreigners are concerned, imperatively demands circumspection. The Undersigned therefore hopes that those who come to Japan as residents have other and more serious objects in view than to wander about the country in pleasure excursions; and, if the latter be incompatible with the former, there is but one alternative, viz., that H. B. M.'s Consul exercise the power given him under the Queen's Order in Council and make a regulation distinctly prohibiting and making it a penal offence. [It was at this time already made so.] But the Undersigned would be glad to think that this may be superfluous.

Pleasure and curiosity must be sacrificed, if trade and security can thus only best be promoted.

F. HOWARD VYSE,
H. B. M.'s Consul.

No. 361.
Her Majesty's Legation,
Yeddo, *Augt.* 28*th*, 1861.

Sir,—The proceedings against Mr. Moss under the indictment of the 12th December, 1860, having been considered by Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in communication with the Law Officers of the Crown, it appears that the conviction was illegal from certain defects in the procedure, and cannot therefore be legally enforced. I have to instruct you under these circumstances to apprize Mr. Moss, who, I believe, is now in Hongkong, that so far as the proceedings against him under the said indictment are concerned there exists no impediment to his return to Japan, and that the fine of a thousand dollars will be at once remitted to such person as he may duly authorize to receive the same in his name. At the same time that you take this step, I think it is desirable to prevent misapprehension on the subject, which could not fail to be mischievous in its effects to the persons who might be misled by any supposition of immunity for offences committed in Japan, that the failure of justice in this instance has been mainly the result of inadvertence on the part of Her Majesty's Consuls in giving effect to the provisions of the 4th and 5th Sections of the Order in Council of January 23rd, 1860, which empowers them, with the approval of the Consul-General, to make or enforce by fine or imprisonment rules and regulations for the observance of the stipulations of Treaties, &c., for the peace and good government of Her Majesty's subjects being within the dominions of the Tycoon of Japan.

I take some blame to myself for this omission, since it was my duty to see all necessary provision was made for these essential objects, as also a full blame for a defective reading of the Order in Council in relation to my award in your judgment.

The power conferred on Her Majesty's Consuls under these sections ought undoubtedly to have been exercised, and the Rules and Regulations might very properly have included a prohibition against shooting, carrying firearms on the person otherwise than for self-defence, and other dangerous violation of the municipal law of Japan, provided that such law be not in itself either unjust or unreasonable.

It only remains now to supply this deficiency and prevent further mischief in the same direction. It is the more imperative since the correspondence between the British residents at Yokuhama and yourself, arising out of the affair of Mr. Moss, proves in the opinion of H. M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the necessity for a well-considered code of rules and regulations, by which a breach of such Japanese laws and usages as are reasonable in themselves should be made punishable to a moderate extent, and in express and appropriate legal terms by the Consul; you will accordingly proceed at once to frame such regulations as, upon full consideration, may appear to be required, and submit the same to me for approval, to be subsequently published and made effective in the manner provided by the Order in Council with as little delay as possible; until such a code is published mere branches of Japanese laws and customs, however calculated to produce collision or mischief, will not be *ipse facto* offences, for which British subjects can be punished, and no mere notification or prohibition of a Consul can render them so. When these Rules and Regulations have been duly framed, I will then come to some understanding with the Japanese Government as to the circumstances under which British subjects shall be held liable to arrest by Japanese officials, for what specific offences, and in what manner this power may be exercised.

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in a recent despatch on the subject, makes the following remarks:—

> "The growing importance of British trade with Japan renders it of the utmost consequence that every precaution warranted by law, should be taken to prevent or to punish any acts on the part of British subjects which may threaten to alienate the goodwill of the inhabitants of the country, to excite the animosity of the authorities, and to disturb the amiable relations which it is so much the interest of all parties to maintain unimpaired."

It is important that this conclusion of His Lordship should be generally known; you are at liberty therefore to make this despatch public for the information and guidance of all under your jurisdiction.

I have the honor to be, &c.,
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

To Capt. F. Howard Vyse,
H. M. Consul, Kanagawa.

(From the Daily Shipping & Commercial News.)

December 18th.

OUR CHINESE ISSUE.

We have no desire to speak of ourselves, save in connexion with the general interests of the community in which we live; and we feel that we should be ungrateful to all who have supported us in the, perhaps, precarious venture we have made in issuing a Chinese Newspaper, were we not to acknowledge past favors, and to open our mind with regard to our future intentions in this new undertaking, at the termination of the year.

We published the friendly notice which has been taken of our native paper by our contemporary, the *Daily Press*, at Hongkong, to show that the trade of printing generally, whether in Chinese or English, is not altogether *couleur de rose*—that, on the contrary, it is beset with anxieties and difficulties which must be endured and overcome by untiring patience and constant attention.

The issue of a Chinese paper had long been in contemplation by the proprietor of this journal, and the sudden influx of a vast native population from the wealthier classes into this Settlement, perhaps tended to bring about this event sooner than otherwise.

That person effects a general and lasting benefit to the body politic who succeeds, by peaceful means, to cement the mercantile connexion between the native and foreign traders of the East, and in this way, we believe that our Chinese journal will tend to the general good.

It is intended chiefly as an advertising medium of communication between Foreigners and Chinese; and, as soon as our building accommodation and other arrangements are made, we shall publish three times a week until we shall be justified in making it a daily paper.

We have adopted, in this day's issue, at the suggestion of an intelligent friend, the best means of communicating with the Chinese, in regard to advertisements of lands and houses, namely, by inserting outline plans of the ground and position of buildings, with the proprietors' names in Chinese cut on the block, whereby we shall in some respects become an illustrated paper. A Chinaman will comprehend at a glance the topography of the property advertised, and will immediately proceed to have his "look see" on the ground. From our low scale of charges for advertisements, our Hongkong contemporary will see that we never proposed to ourselves to jump at one leap into a good thing. We are prepared for the "steady outlay," which alone has crowned his efforts with success, and we look with confidence to the Foreign community, who are able to appreciate the value of such an advertising medium, for their shipping and other notices, to circulate amongst the Chinese, who, themselves, will soon be able to discover the advantages of the system; especially, as all advertisements are charged, at the rate the Chinese themselves can produce them for. As far as we are enabled to form an opinion, we are happily far removed from all those influences, which have obstructed the path of our contemporary in Hongkong in the accomplishment of his praiseworthy, and, we regret to learn, hitherto up-hill efforts to establish a Chinese newspaper.

NOTICE.

"*Scout,*" at Shanghai,
2*nd December*, 1861.

Positions and bearings of beacons in the River Yangtsze:—

1st.—Beacon Junk between the Blonde and Bush Island Shoals.

The Junk is moored in about 4½ fathoms at low waters on the edge of the Blonde Shoal.

Clump bearing S. 25° E.

2nd.—Beacon Junk at the Langshan Crossing.

The Junk is moored in 4½ fathoms at low water, spring tides.

Bearings—	Langshan Pagoda	N. 12° E.
	Fuhshan Hill.....	S. 88° W.
	Flat Tree.........	S. 35° W.

3rd.—One iron beacon on the Centaur Bank is still standing.

JOHN CORBETT,
Captain and Senior Officer.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
,, Officers do. .... ,, 1.5.0 ,,
,, General Wards,.... ,, 1.0.0 ,,
Washing One Tael per month extra.
The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
THOS. PEREIRA, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary. Medicine chests &c.,

KEPPELL & Co.,

NAGASAKI.

Shipwrights, Blacksmiths, Ship-Chandlers, &c., &c.

Vessels of all sizes hove down, caulked, coppered, &c., &c., &c., at reasonable rates. *Spars made at the shortest notice, and all work guaranteed.*

tf.

O. H. BAKER & Co.,

Dealers in Ship and Family Supplies and Commission Merchants.

YOKUHAMA,
JAPAN.

27de

HALL & HOLTZ.

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Store-keepers, and Provisioners,—Soda Water, and Lemonade Manufacturers.

YANG-KING PANG,
SHANGHAI.

Cheang-fong 祥豐

MRS. CLIFTON,

SUCCESSOR TO

MRS. MARSH,

Millinery and Drapery Establishment,

CONSULATE ROAD,
Corner of Church Street.
tf Shanghai, 17th May, 1861,

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

H. EVANS & CO.,

Ship Bread Bakers and General Importers.

4my SHANGHAI.

Chun-haou. 成號瑞記

SAEKEE,

YANG-KIN-PANG.
SHANGHAE.

HAS always for Sale at moderate prices Silks, Satins, Embroideries, Pongees, and Gauzes; Lacquered, Japan, and Canton Ware; Milner's Iron Safes, and a variety of European goods.

20ap Shanghai, 19th April, 1861

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.

THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

APPETITE AND DIGESTION IMPROVED

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to every variety of Dish, and, by its tonic and invigorating properties, enables the Stomach to perfectly digest the food. The habitual use of this Sauce has been found most conducive to health.

Sold by the principal dealers in Sauces universally. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 68, Broad Street, Worcester, and 19, Fenchurch Street, London, Also by CROSSE & BLACKWELL, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London

ELEY'S AMMUNITION

COMPRISES EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AND MILITARY AMMUNITION.

DOUBLE Waterproof Central Fire Percussion Caps, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India, *See Col. Jacob's work on "Rifles & Projectiles."*

PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES

For killing game at long distances; also the Green Cartridges, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.

Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-Waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridges Cases for breech-loading shot guns, and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading Rifles, Muskets, Pistols, &c.

ELEY BROTHERS,
Sole Contractors to the War Department.

For Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Caps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c.

Gray's Inn Road, London, (wholesale only).

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec 13	Wilhelm	Da. bg		Ottsen	Amoy	Dec 1	General	Siemssen and Co
.. 13	Martha & Emily	B. brig	191	Carter	Swatow	Nov 23	Sugar	Gilman and Co
.. 13	Greta	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Newchwang		General	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 13	Thomas	A. brig	164	Carroll	Tientsin	Dec 3	do	Wetmore, Cryder and Co
.. 13	B. Duckwitz	Bre. bk	327	Miesegades	Swatow	.. 5	Sugar	Overweg and Co
.. 13	Albis	Ha. bk	280	Niemeyer	Amoy		General	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 13	Malacca	B. bark		Garland	Ningpo	.. 9		
.. 13	Ta Yung	B. str.		Lynch	do			
.. 13	Sir Charles Forbes	B. str	138	Mooney	Amoy		Sundries	Dent and Co
.. 14	Fairlight	B. ship	588	Kemball	London	Aug 13	General	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 14	Amtmand Thesen	Nor. bk	380	Lind	Singapore	Oct 14	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 14	Broadwater	B. ship	575	Stockman	Yokohama	Nov 30	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 14	Zwaluw	Du. bk	260	Bloem	Desima		Sundries	T. Kroes and Co
.. 14	Citadelle	Han. bg	170	Hormann	Hongkong		General	Bourjau Hubener & Co
.. 15	Roseneath	B. brig	200	Tribbey	Nagasaki	Dec 9	do	A. R. Tilby
.. 15	Indus	B. ship	617	Allsopp	Otago N.Z'land	Oct 24	Ballast	Order
.. 15	Fei-loong [H I M	str.		Baker	Ningpo			
.. 15	British Gun-boat							
.. 16	Rauma	Nor. bg	254	Moller	Fuchau	Dec 9	Tea, &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Jeanne & Joseph	Fr. bg	145	Croutzé	Ningpo	.. 15	General	Moses and Co
.. 16	Maria Elizabeth	Du. bk	313	Valk	do	.. 15	do	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 16	Egeria	A. ship	644	Howland	Hongkong	Nov 11	do	Russell and Co
.. 16	Don Pedro II	A. bark	258	Lewis	Tientsin	Dec 11		Gilman and Co
.. 16	Kate Hastings	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Fuchau	.. 6	do	Master
.. 16	Aerolite	B. ship	911	Allenne	Liverpool	Aug 7	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 17	Hound	A. ship	714	Nash	New York	.. 2	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 17	Clipper	Ha. sch	178	Marossen	Fuchau	Dec 9	do	Order
.. 17	Julia	B. ship	377	Harris	Newcastle	June 16	Coals	Shaw, Brothers and Co
.. 17	Dove [H M	disp.-bt		Bullock	Japan			
.. 18	Governor General	B. str.	502	McQueen	Hankow	Dec 11		Dent and Co
.. 19	Surprise	A. str.	193	Pendleton	do		General	Russell and Co
.. 19	Sumatra	A. ship			Liverpool	July 10		Augustine Heard and Co

DEPARTURES—*From Woosung.*

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Dec 13	Philip De La Noye	A. bark	383	Perry	Swatow		Russell and Co
.. 13	Postillion	Du. bk	329	Greve	Amoy		T. Kroes and Co
.. 13	Seng What	Sia. bk		Schmidt	Bangkok		A. R. Tilby
.. 13	Wilhelmine	Da. bk	213	Stallknecht	Swatow		Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 13	Alice	B. bark	348	Cooke	Ningpo		A. R. Tilby
.. 13	Chico	Da. bg	179	Drescher	Chefoo		Bourjau, Hubener and Co
.. 14	City of Nantes	B. str.	204	Bisson	Ningpo	Ballast	Dent and Co
.. 15	Shantung	A. str	361	Peele	Hankow	Op., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Victor	A. ship	746	Crowell	Swatow	Sun., &c.	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 15	Argonaut	A. ship	575	More	Fuchau	do	Russell and Co
.. 15	Armistice	B. bark	354	Richardson	Nagasaki	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 15	George & Henry	Ha. bk	358	Peters	Tai-wan-foo	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 15	Martha Theresa	Du. bk	242	Fisher	Kanagawa	do	Russell and Co
.. 16	Zingara	Chi. str.		Mackenzie	Ningpo		
.. 16	Actæon [H M	corv.			Hongkong		
	Jeddo	B. str.	460	Burkitt	Ningpo		Barnes Dallas
	Louisa	B. lug.	60	Snowden	Hankow		Howard and Co
	Qui Vive	B. schr	107	Watkins			David Sassoon, Sons and Co
	Ruby	B. lug	70	Brown			David Sassoon, Sons and Co

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *the* CONTINENT *of* EUROPE, *and* INDIA, *direct, and* COASTWISE,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw* *China*	*Raw* *Japan*	*Thrown*	TOTAL bales	*Coarse*	*Waste*	*Cocoons*
July 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	Hongkong	101			101			
.. 4	Azof, str.,	476	do	1,012	166	23	1,201			
.. 12	Carthage, str.,	500	do			12	12			
.. 12	Chrysolite,	471	London	11			11			
.. 13	Sharpshooter,	481	do	241	19	31	291	13		
.. 18	Challenger,	698	do	338	113		451			84
.. 19	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,984	322	29	2,335			
Aug. 2	Jubilee,	764	London	443	62		505		14	
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,129	64	66	2,259			
.. 8	Egean,	307	London	885			885			
.. 18	Emeu, str.,	1512	Hongkong	2,541	421	47	3,009			
.. 20	Polmaise,	887	London	722	8		730			33
.. 22	Charlotte Ann,	435	do	655			655		12	70
.. 24	Wynaud,	521	do	404	24	48	476			
.. 25	Yang-tsze, str.,	700	Hongkong	6			6			
Sept 3	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do		1		1			
.. 3	Carthage, str.,	500	do	20		10	30			
.. 4	Aden, str.,	507	do	2,625	38	63	2,726			
.. 13	Assyrian,	555	London	826			826			
.. 14	Cometa,	140	Manila	49			49			
.. 16	Pegasus,	525	do	164		10	174			
.. 28	Ballarat,	712	do	1,487		10	1,497			
.. 22	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,845	12	89	1,946			
.. 30	Queen of the Ocean,	670	London	395			395			
Oct 2	Raleigh	567	do	308		20	328			
.. 6	Cadiz, str.,	481	Hongkong	1,246	560	35	1,841			
.. 17	Carthage, str.,	500	do	1		2	3			
.. 19	Ly-ee-moon, str.,	369	do	40		3	43			
.. 23	Mallard	637	London	501			501		19	
.. 23	Solent	732	do	519			519		20	
.. 25	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	1,658	451	32	2,141			
.. 29	Spirit of the Deep,	629	London	150	108		258			
.. 30	Kate Carnie,	549	do	945		37	982		49	
Nov 2	Drusus,	398	do	545	84		629			
.. 8	Cadiz,	481	Hongkong	2,232	132	73	2,437			
.. 9	Waloога,	549	London	407			407	14		
.. 10	Cyclone,	594	do	698	77	22	797			
.. 12	Capiolani,	533	Fuchau	16			16			
.. 21	Anglo-Saxon,	693	London	470		52	522			
.. 23	Nuevo Constante,	203	Manila	25			25			
.. 24	Aden,	507	Hongkong	1,907	210	58	2,175			
.. 25	Queen Bee,	726	London	415			415		13	
.. 25	Rapido,	299	do	1,163	36		1,199		7	
.. 28	Nuevo Lepanto,	203	Manila	24			24			
.. 29	Candace,	333	Hongkong	17			17			
Dec. 4	Lansdowne,	715	London	808			818			
.. 5	Veloz,	571	do	387			387			
.. 5	Volunteer,	418	Fuchau	30			30			
.. 8	Aden, str.,	507	Hongkong	2,037	151	25	2,213			
.. 8	Joseph Peabody,	1198	do	2			2			
.. 11	Fiery Cross, str.,	448	do	2			2			
	Avonvale,	301	London	398			398		7	
	Celestial,	401	do	1,054	11		1,065		50	
	Anglo-Indian,	440	do	355			355			
	Tartar,	554	do	287			287			

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR AND AT WOOSUNG.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION	Intends despatch
Aerolite	Dec 16	B. ship	911	Allenne	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Albertine	Dec 12	Han. bg	200	Kester	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Albis	Dec 13	Ha. bk	280	Niemeyer	Augustine Heard and Co		
Alma	Dec 8	Da. bg	177	Bang	A. R. Tilby	Amoy	cld 17 inst
Amtmand Thesen	Dec 14	Nor. bk	380	Lind	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Anglo-Indian	Nov 11	B. bark	440	Bird	Johnson and Co	London	cld 14 inst
Ann	Nov 22	B. bark	436	Hasted	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Antelope	Nov 24	B. str.	278	Gibbon	Bower, Hanbury and Co	H'kow & Ports	21st inst
Avonvale	Oct 6	B. bark	301	McLaren	Ullett and Co	London	cld 13 inst
B.F. van Dambenoy	Dec 5	Du. bk	285	Kruymel	T. Kroes and Co	Nagasaki	cld 16 inst
Bertha Kohn	Dec 8	Ha. bg	148	Schulz	Wm. Pustau and Co	Swatow	
British Empire	Nov 30	B. ship	2679	McDonald	Gilman and Co	London	Early
Broadwater	Dec 14	B. ship	575	Stockman	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
B. Duckwitz	Dec 13	Bre. bk	327	Meiergades	Overweg and Co		
Carausius	Dec 8	B. ship	510	Milburn	Dow and Co		
Celestial	Oct 29	B. bark	401	Jones	Jarvie, Thorburn and Co	London	cld 14 inst
Chin-chin	Nov 12	B. lug.	70				
Cinderella	Nov 27	B. ship	877	Williams	Order		
Citadelle	Dec 14	Han. bg	170	Hormann	Bourjau, Hubener and Co	Hongkong	Early
Clemens	Aug 15	Bre. bk	306	Huntemann	Russell and Co		
Clipper	Dec 17	Ha. sch	178	Marossen	Order		
Cricket	Nov 7	A. str.	81	Dolle	H. G. Ward		
Curlew	Dec 7	A. bark	495	Hallard	Augustine Heard and Co	Fuchau	Indt.
Daylight	Oct 26	A. ship	547	Sanger	Bower, Hanbury and Co	Bangkok	cld 14 inst
Don Pedro II	Dec 16	A. bark	258	Lewis	Gilman and Co		
Eagle	Nov 30	B. schr	110	McPhee	Hogg Brothers	S'tow & Amoy	Indt.
Egeria	Dec 16	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co		
Elizabeth	Dec 5	B. ship	442	Samson	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Elizabeth	Dec 12	B. schr	133	Wright	Master		
Fawn	Dec 3	B. brig	154	Allen	Barnes Dallas		
Fairlight	Dec 14	B. ship	588	Kemball	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	Indt.
Fire Dart	Dec 12	A. str.	420	West	Augustine Heard and Co	H'kow & Ports	cld 18 inst
Frank	Dec 11	A. schr	187		Augustine Heard and Co		
Frisia Westphalia	July 26	Han. bk	454	Janssen	Wm. Pustau and Co	*Laid up*	
Garland	Nov 29	A. schr	113	Adams	Lindsay and Co.		
Georges	Dec 9	3 mas'ed Fr. schr	191	Peirce	Order		
Gharra	Dec 8	B. bark	501	Glover	Wm. Hargreaves		
Greta	Dec 13	Ha. bg	176	Jacobs	Wm. Pustau and Co	H'kong & W'poa	Early
Governor General	Dec 18	B. str.	502	McQueen	Dent and Co		
Henry Miller	Nov 30	B. bark	433	Sutherland	Gibb, Livington and Co	London	Indt.
Hongkong	Aug 21	B.	179	Galhardt	Master		
Horatio	Dec 9	A. ship	460	Palmer	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	Indt.
Hound	Dec 17	A. ship	714	Nash	Bower, Hanbury and Co.		
Indus	Dec 15	B. ship	617	Allsopp	Lindsay and Co	London	Indt.
Invejado	July 19	Por. str	47	Bitameurte	F. Loureiro		
Java	Nov 29	Da. bk	309	Boysen	A. R. Tilby	K'lung & Amoy	Early
Jeanne & Joseph	Dec 16	Fr. bg	145	Croutzé	Moses and Co	Ningpo	Early
Johanne Kalkman	Dec 9	Ha. bk	226	Roper	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Juanpore	Dec 9	B. ship	459	King	Dent and Co		
Julia	Dec 17	B. ship	377	Harris	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Juliane	Oct 5	Bre. bk	231	Rosemeyer	Siemssen and Co.	*Laid up*	
Kate Hastings	Dec 15	A. bark	448	Kingsman	Master		
Kin-hok-hien	Nov 17	B. bark	262	Faug	Dent and Co		
Kremlin	Dec 12	A. bark	500	Johnson	Russell and Co		
L'Aigle	Apr 15	Fr. lug	65	Mathony	Captain		
Lanrick	Dec 5	B. brig	283	Hooper	Jardine, Matheson and Co	Kanagawa	cld 21 inst
Lucy E. Ashbey	Dec 4	A. bark	346	Ashbey	Wetmore, Cryder and Co	Hankow	Indt.
Macao	Dec 8	B. bark	327	Beber	T. Kroes and Co		
Magnolia	Oct 23	A. ship	618	Hunt	Gilman and Co		
Malabar	Nov 22	Ha. bk	322	Moller	Hogg Brothers	London	Indt.
Malacca	Dec 13	B. bark		Garland			
Maria Elizabeth	Dec 16	Du. bk	313	Valk	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Marie	Nov 18	Chi. str.		Geale			
Martha & Emily	Dec 13	B. brig	194	Carter	Gilman and Co		
Mary Lee	Sept 22	B. bark	465	Crosby	Dent and Co		
Mary R. Mitford	Nov 17	B. bark	519	Leadley	A. R. Tilby	London	cld 17 inst
May Queen	Dec 11	A. schr	145	Willis	Frazar and Co	Ningpo	cld 16 inst
Melbourne	Dec 9	Ha. bk	372	Jessen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	Indt.
Minerva	Nov 11	B. bark	387	Branch	Order		
Mona	Dec 9	B. bark	311	Tucker	Bourjau, Hubener and Co		
Nankin	Dec 8	A. schr	253	Crosby	Russell and Co.		
Niemen	Dec 7	B. str.	500	Hutchinson	Barnes Dallas	Hankow	Indt.
Paou Shun	Dec 8	Chi. str.					
Phantom	Nov 14	B. schr	38	Douglas			
Phantom	Nov 19	A. ship	1106	Sargent	Augustine Heard and Co		
Pigeon	Dec 5	B. lug.	70	Murray	Johnson and Co		
Rauma	Dec 16	Nor. bg	254	Moller	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Resolute	Dec 9	A. ship	766	McGilvery	Gilman and Co		
Robert Henderson	Dec 6	B. ship	552	Logan	Jardine, Matheson and Co.	Fuchau	cld 20 inst
Rosa *Hulk*	Aug 12	B. ship	475		Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Rose	Apr 12	B. lug.	65	Dobbyns	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Rose	Nov 23	Chi. str.	125	Hallpike			
Roseneath	Dec 15	B. brig	200	Tribbey	A. R. Tilby		
Sarah Lucy	Dec 8	B. bark	450	Wilson	Master		
Scotland	Dec 11	B. str.	759	Dundas	Russell and Co		
Shanghai	Sept 18	3 mas'ed B. schr	252	Roberts	A. R. Tilby	Hankow	cld 14 inst
Sir Charles Forbes	Dec 13	B. str.	138	Mooney	Dent and Co		
St. Anne	Apr 15	Fr. lug	40	Junié			
St. Theodosius	Dec 12	Rus. str	312	Kohler	Howard and Co	Hankow	24th inst
Sumatra	Dec 19	A. ship			Augustine Heard and Co		
Surprise	Nov 13	A. ship	1261	Ranlett	Olyphant and Co	Fuchau	cld 16 inst
Surprise	Dec 19	A. str.	193	Pendleton	Russell and Co		
Susannah	Dec 12	Ha. bk	272	Russ	Wm. Pustau and Co	Fuchau	
Ta Yung	Dec 13	B. str.	124	Lynch	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Tartar	Sept 26	B. ship	554	Bennett	Gilman and Co	London	cld 17 inst
Thomas	Dec 13	A. brig	164	Carroll	Wetmore, Cryder and Co.		
Thor	Nov 30	Da. bg	209	Jepsen	Geo. Barnet and Co		
Tung Yu	Dec 3	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Brothers and Co		
Wanderer	Dec 12	A. schr	175	Blanchard	Augustine Heard and Co	Hankow	cld 18 inst
Wandering Wave	Nov 10	A. schr	154	Cr.son	Edward Byrne	H'kow & K'kiang	Early
Water Witch	Nov 20	B. bark	236	Norris	Blain, Tate and Co	Nagasaki	cld 12 inst
Wilhelm	Dec 13	Da. bg		Ottsen	Siemssen and Co	Amoy	
Zwaluw	Dec 14	Du. bk	260	Bloem	T. Kroes and Co		

103 *Merchant Vessels.*]

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES.

From 1st *July*, 1861, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Raw Silk* peculs	*Other Silk* bales	*Silk Piece Goods* pieces
Aug. 9	Union,	1012	New York,	78:60	4:78	
Nov 16	Little Edith,	571	do,		6:18½	

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN *(direct)*,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* Including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
July 12	*Chrysolite,*	471	London,	564,135					564,135	8,193	373		552	325	3,016		12,459	576,594
... 13	*Sharpshooter,*	481	London,	326,365				49,067	375,432	43,652	7,837	8,477	2,916	5,132	11,099		79,173	454,605
... 18	*Challenger,*	698	London,	481,044			17,656	36,667	535,367	54,011	26,729		6,343	8,429	27,769		124,181	659,548
Aug. 2	*Jubilee,*	764	London,	422,537				60,643	483,180	121,793	44,537		21,983	17,187	109,713		315,213	798,393
... 8	*Egean,*	307	London,	261,306					261,306	16,412	7,323		2,691	976	1,716		29,118	290,424
... 20	*Polmaise,*	837	London,	651,935	19,771		8,565	1,947	682,218	122,544	25,738		13,820	4,928	39,943		206,973	889,191
... 22	*Charlotte Ann,*	435	London,	175,905				29,617	205,522	31,143	876		4,264	2,497	48,640		87,420	292,942
... 24	*Wynaud,*	521	London,	300,645			48,645		349,290	76,580	27,761		765	3,227	77,451		185,784	535,074
Sept. 13	*Assyrian,*	555	London,	268,283		24,001	36,069	13,069	341,820	102,931	6,971	40,575	17,095	30,642	75,973		273,085	614,905
... 16	*Pegasus,*	525	London,	458,932			51,482		510,414	19,336			2,231		37,309		58,876	569,290
... 28	*Ballarat,*	712	London,	552,309			2,924		555,233	48,892	7,755		3,463	6,977	78,438		145,520	700,753
... 28	*Margaret Dundas,*	341	London,	357,179					357,179									357,179
... 30	*Queen of the Ocean,*	670	London,	640,040		2,355			642,395	29,803	1,184		2,021	7,241	59,773		100,022	742,417
Oct. 2	*Raleigh,*	467	London,	456,604		56,510	8,053	16,091	537,258	22,457	11,620		2,337	2,776	27,808		66,998	604,256
.. 23	*Wellington,*	402	Liverpool,	331,097					331,097	56,355	2,751		2,260	7,671	71,196		140,233	471,330
... 23	*Mallard,*	687	London,	538,883			40,499	2,484	581,860	64,360	4,280		4,518	16,731	57,276		147,165	729,025
... 23	*Solent,*	732	London,	468,279			22,140	26,081	516,400	82,805	50,522		1,133	54,359	109,012		297,831	814,231
... 29	*Spirit of the Deep,*	629	London,	435,424			22,140	26,081	483,645	75,507	3,480		357	22,661	96,344		198,349	681,994
... 30	*Kate Carnie,*	549	London,	369,439	20,749				390,188	32,084	20,789		2,257	1,182	108,901		165,213	555,401
Nov. 2	*Drusus,*	398	London,	303,158			25,253		328,411	16,664	8,843		3,059	6,392	4,809		36,767	365,178
... 9	*Wagoola,*	549	London,	567,461				7,787	575,248	7,600	7,795			4,206	49,027		68,718	643,966
.. 10	*Cyclone,*	594	London,	558,012			22,552	15,067	595,631	20,160	780		1,520	14,579	26,766		63,805	659,436
... 24	*Anglo-Saxon,*	693	London,	713,635					713,635	45,333	1,701		2,640	7,219	44,651		101,544	815,179
... 25	*Queen Bee,*	726	London,	532,876					532,876	112,516	35,239	381	4,975	10,861	120,681		293,656	826,532
... 25	*Rapido,*	299	London,	150,949					150,949	21,077	17,083			3,180	24,040		65,380	216,329
... 26	*The Cedars,*	356	Liverpool,	340,728		420		16,440	357,688	8,483	37,752		1,161		17,436		64,832	422,520
Dec. 3	*Lansdowne,*	715	London,	532,067			65,729		597,796	17,201	5,902			3,164	46,271	34,387	107,015	704,811
... 5	*Veloz,*	571	London,	534,575					534,575	56,084	24,727	1,937	6,027	8,903	15,833		113,511	648,086
	Avonvale,	301	London,	203,173			4,020	17,880	225,073	28,064	2,637	16,021	1,274	3,837	38,085		89,918	314,991
	Celestial,	401	London,	189,460				22,035	211,495	33,237	6,424			7,901	51,693		99,345	310,840
	Anglo-Indian,	440	London,	335,317					335,317	77,627	20,650		3,976	10,168	60,892		182,311	517,628
	Tartar,	554	London,	508,823					508,823	4,587	1,705			2,911	20,832	12,117	42,152	550,975

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,—*from* 1st *July*, 1861.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Oolung.*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Black* lbs	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Imperial*	*Gun-powder*	*Sorts* including Japan Tea	TOTAL *Green* lbs	GRAND TOTAL lbs
Aug. 9	*Union,*	1012	New York,							320,243		73,253	53,309	58,396	127,389	121,199	753,789	753,789
Sept. 28	*Leichardt,*	689	New York,		575	29,400			29,975	239,367	31,225	41,372	78,163	83,473	53,544		527,144	557,119
Nov. 16	*Little Edith,*	571	New York,	6,371					6,371	388,100	56,001	1,235	78,733	87,124	112,631		673,833	680,204
... 17	*Queen of May,*	314	New York,	35,824					35,824	143,729	12,715	6,511	61,157	37,160	9,856		271,137	306,961

[*Edited by* SAMUEL MOSSMAN. *Printed, & Published every Saturday, at the North-China Herald Office, Shanghai.*]